FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Pres. Truman ousted Gen. MacArthur from all his commands for advocating attack on Red China, named Gen. Ridgway MacArthur's successor. GOP assailed President's action.*

War's biggest air battles developed in Korea.

Britain asked Japanese peace treaty voice for Red China.

Indo-Chinese rebels announced return to guerrilla tactics.

American Forgn. Ministers adopted new security plans.

Domestic News. *House refused to ban sending draftees to Europe; Army persuaded other services to share smarter men.*

Congress reported A-spies saved Russia 18 months of work.

House slashed new Voice of America funds 90%.

Hollywood ex-Reds began to name film workers still in CP.

MacARTHUR DISMISSAL

Ousted by Truman. Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur, 71, was dismissed by Pres. Truman April 11 from his 4 UN, Allied and U.S. commands in the Far East.

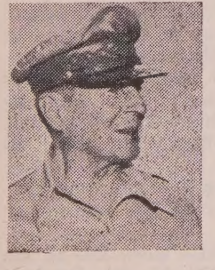
The 5-star general, one of the U.S.' all-time military heroes, was ousted because of his persistent public demands for a bigger war against Red China, contrary to U.S. Govt. and UN policy. The White House charged, and MacArthur denied, that the general repeatedly violated orders not to make such statements.

MacArthur's dismissal proved to be one of the 2 most sensational firings of a military chief in U.S. history. The other was Pres. Abraham Lincoln's ousting of his first Civil War commander, Gen. George B. McClellan, March 11, 1862.

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, who was 56 March 3 and has commanded the U.S. 8th Army in Korea since Dec. 26, replaced MacArthur in all his posts: Supreme Commander, Allied Powers (occupation chief in Japan); Commander-in-Chief, UN Command (for Korean war); Commander-in-Chief, Far East (U.S.); Commanding General, U.S. Army, Far East.

Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, 59, whose advice guided the Greeks in their recent civil war victory over Red guerrillas, succeeded Ridgway as 8th Army commander in Korea.

UN Pleased, U.S. Split. MacArthur's dismissal seemed to please nearly all other UN countries supporting war in Korea because they want to stay out of a general war in Asia. But it



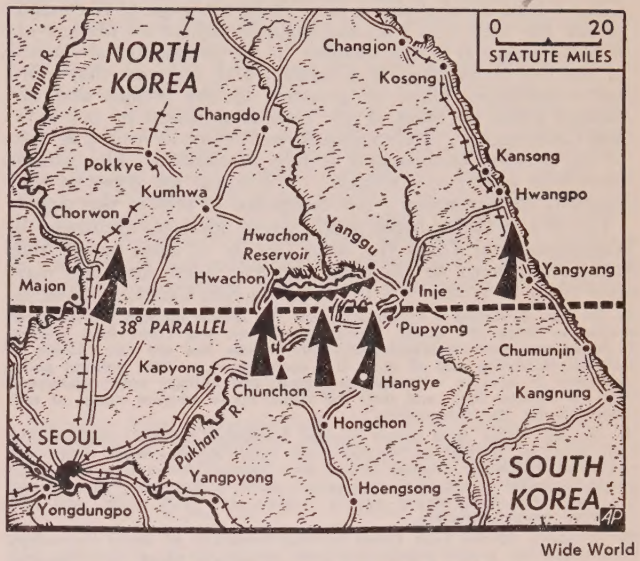
MacARTHUR

RIDGWAY

Wide World

VAN FLEET

War Picture as MacArthur Was Fired



Wide World

Chinese Reds opened floodgates of Hwachon Reservoir in central Korea April 9 in effort to bog down UN advance above 38th Parallel. UN reports said resulting flood lasted only a few hours, failed to achieve objective. But Red mortars and artillery slowed pace of UN gains (black arrows) April 10-12.

Meanwhile Red air activity increased. USAF reported April 12 Red MIG-15 jets had given battle over Korea for 9 consecutive days during which U.S. jets and B-29's stepped up bombing attacks on Yalu River bridges, vital to Red supply lines from Manchuria. In war's biggest air battle, 80 Red jets challenged 115 U.S. bombers & fighters near Yalu April 12. USAF claimed 8 MIGs destroyed that day, admitted no U.S. plane losses. [See p. 105C-J, map p. 81]

touched off a violent internal controversy in the U.S. Western Union said 125,000 telegrams descended April 11-12 on the White House and Congress in Washington. Most of them were from admirers of MacArthur. Republican leaders in Congress moved at once to have MacArthur come to Washington soon and state his case to Congress. Some Republicans talked of seeking "impeachments" of Pres. Truman, State Secy. Dean G. Acheson and Defense Secy. George C. Marshall. It was a MacArthur letter to GOP Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), made public April 5, that brought the Truman-MacArthur showdown. In the letter MacArthur advocated using Chinese Nationalists to open a 2d front against Red China, derided UN diplomats, said in effect that all-out war on Asia Reds is Europe's only salvation.

The Japanese were shocked by MacArthur's dismissal, the Chinese Nationalists dismayed. The Philippines, which regards MacArthur as its World War II liberator, invited him to return there. But he was expected to return to the U.S., defend his policies before Congress and enter business.

Most Congressional Democrats and some Republicans upheld Mr. Truman's action as the only way the President could deal

'PEACE SCARE' HITS STOCKS. 1,420,000 shares changed hands on the N.Y. Stock Exchange April 11 as a "peace scare" hit the market over Gen. MacArthur's dismissal. So-called war stocks, especially steel and aircraft, were affected most but regained most of their losses during the day. The news also depressed the wheat market in Chicago. [See p. 36K]

with a defiant general. The President went on radio and TV to explain his action, said he had to relieve MacArthur because the general insisted on acts that would touch off World War III.

Truman Acts. Mr. Truman's announcement of the dismissal, issued by White House Press Secy. Joseph Short at 1 a.m. EST April 11* (noon April 11 in Tokio), said:

"With deep regret I have concluded that Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur is unable to give his wholehearted support to the policies of the U.S. Govt. and of the UN in matters pertaining to his official duties. In view of the specific responsibilities imposed upon me by the Constitution (and) the added responsibility which has been entrusted to me by the UN,† I have decided that I must make a change of command in the Far East . . . Full and vigorous debate on matters of national policy is a vital element in the constitutional system of our free democracy. It is fundamental, however, that military commanders must be governed by the policies and directives issued to them in the manner provided by our laws and Constitution . . . Gen. MacArthur's place in history as one of our greatest commanders is fully established. The nation owes him a debt of gratitude . . . I repeat my regret at the necessity for the action I feel compelled to take in this case."

The White House made public several messages exchanged by Washington and Tokio Hq. since Dec. 6. It cited recent MacArthur statements to show he violated orders and may have upset plans for a new UN peace bid to Red China. Highlights:

- On Dec. 6, during a controversy over the reason for Red China's intervention in Korea (the British blamed MacArthur, and Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee was then in Washington), Mr. Truman had the Joint Chiefs of Staff tell MacArthur and all other U.S. commanders to clear political policy statements in advance with the State Dept. and military policy statements with the Defense Dept. and send the White House advance copies of such statements for its "information."
- On Jan. 4 the Joint Chiefs advised MacArthur the U.S. could furnish light arms for 200,000 to 300,000 more South Korean Army troops and guerrillas. MacArthur replied Jan. 6 that "over-all interests of the U.S." would be better served if these weapons went to the Natl. Police Reserve of Japan. He recommended against creating new ROK units, said ROK guerrillas were ineffective.
- On March 20 the Joint Chiefs advised MacArthur of White House-State Dept. plans for a new Presidential offer to discuss peace with the Reds now that South Korea was virtually cleared. "Strong UN feeling persists that further diplomatic efforts toward settlement should be made before any advance with major forces north of the 38th Parallel," he was told. He was asked for his recommendations.
- 4 days later (March 25 in Tokio, March 24 in Washington), MacArthur issued a public statement on how the UN could crush Red China by attacking it directly, said the 8th Army would cross the 38th Parallel to whatever extent necessary to maintain its security, offered to hold a peace parley with the Red commander in the field. Mr. Truman had the Joint Chiefs promptly call MacArthur's attention to the Dec. 6 directive on clearing statements and tell him that "in view of the information given you March 20" on the impending UN peace bid "any further statements by you must be coordinated as prescribed." He was told to "report that fact to the Joint Chiefs for instructions" if the Reds requested an armistice in the field. (The Reds rejected MacArthur's bid.)
- On April 5 Rep. Martin's letter from MacArthur, dated March 20, was read into the Congressional Record by Martin.

Prelude to Dismissal. There was little advance warning April 6-10 of what Mr. Truman meant to do about the MacArthur controversy, although the President made these moves: He had Press Secy. Short announce April 6 the U.S. planned no change in its Korea-Formosa-China policy; he held a special Sunday meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff April 8; he reportedly had Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. take the issue up with MacArthur when Pace arrived in Tokio April 9 to begin a 2-week tour of the Far Eastern command; he canceled a White House appointment April 10 for American Legion Comdr. Earle Cocke Jr., who had said April 9 on returning from a tour of Europe and Asia he backed MacArthur on using the Chinese Nationalists against the Reds. (The *N.Y. Times* said April 13 Mr. Truman decided on MacArthur's ouster as soon as the Martin letter was made public, spent a week preparing for the shift.)

MacArthur's letter to Martin also touched off a new clamor in Britain, where Laborite MP Will Nally asked Parliament April 6 to vote "no confidence" in the general, and State Min. Kenneth Younger assailed MacArthur's "irresponsible statements" April 7. In the midst of much back-stage diplomatic discussion of MacArthur, UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie said April 6 on leaving New York for Europe: The UN must fight in Korea "to diminish, not to increase" the area of conflict.

Gen. Ridgway told newsmen at the front in Korea April 8 that "a diplomatic stalemate might arise, but that is out of my sphere." He warned there could be no quick victory over communism, said the Reds are "out to destroy us no matter how long it takes . . . For Communist leaders this is a life and death struggle" against the world and they would wage it indefinitely.

GOP Assails Truman. Outstanding reaction in the U.S. as it awoke to the news April 11 was an outcry of protest by GOP leaders in Congress and strongly Republican newspapers. Congressmen said public response by phone and telegram was heavily in MacArthur's favor. (The White House said April 12 the messages it got ran 75% in MacArthur's favor.) Pres. Truman decided to broadcast a speech of explanation the night of April 11.

Senate minority leader Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.), Senate GOP policy chief Robert A. Taft (Ohio) and House minority leader Martin (Mass.), recipient of the now-famous MacArthur letter, met with their Congressional partisans early April 11, phoned MacArthur's Tokio Hq. and said they were told he would be "delighted" to go before a joint session of Congress in about 3 weeks. Wherry and Martin introduced a joint resolution to invite him.

Martin said the GOP conferees talked of "impeachments." Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) told the Senate later April 11, "Our only choice is to impeach Pres. Truman." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), arch-foe in Congress of State Secy. Acheson, called MacArthur's dismissal "perhaps the greatest victory the Communists have ever won." (McCarthy was quoted in Milwaukee April 12 as having called Mr. Truman an SOB and said his advisers got him to make vital decisions late at night when he was "cheerful" on "bourbon and benedictine." Reps. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. [D.-Lib., N.Y.] and Pat Sutton [D., Tenn.] wired McCarthy a demand that he "confirm, deny or explain" the SOB quotation.) [See Vol. IX, p. 64L-M] Sen. William Knowland (R., Calif.), an advocate of backing the Chinese Nationalists, warned of an impending Far Eastern "Munich."

2 GOP leaders who assailed Mr. Truman without indorsing use of the Nationalists or a major Far Eastern war: N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who said MacArthur's dismissal was "the culmination of disastrous failure of leadership in Washington," and ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, who said the ouster "does not solve the primary question of how to end our war with Communist China without advantage to Soviet Russia."

GOP Sens. James H. Duff (Pa.), Henry C. Lodge Jr. (Mass.) and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) upheld Mr. Truman's disciplining of MacArthur. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in Coblenz during a tour of U.S. defenses in West Germany, said he hoped MacArthur would not "return to the U.S. and become a controversial figure. I would not like to see acrimony develop." He opined, "When you put on a uniform there are certain inhibitions you accept."

Truman Defends Action. Mr. Truman seemed assured of the backing of a Democrat-led majority of Congress and the UN, and his action won considerable support in the press. But because of the uproar raised by MacArthur's defenders he went on radio and TV April 11, 21½ hours after he fired the general, to explain. He said he had to dismiss MacArthur because the general did not agree with this policy: It would be "tragically wrong for us to take the initiative in extending the war" from Korea and turn it into World War III. The Reds may do this instead of making peace, Mr. Truman said, but "the decision is theirs . . . The UN will strive to limit the conflict if possible." U.S.-UN policy is to continue the "difficult and bitter task" of repelling the Reds in Korea without letting that "limited war" become a "general war." He predicted a spring offensive by the Reds but said he was "confident" it will fail.

Mr. Truman accused the Reds of aspiring to "stamp out freedom all over the world" and said they launched the Korean war

*Last day of Mr. Truman's 6th year in the White House. He became President when FDR died April 12, 1945. [See Vol. V, p. 115N]

†The UN Security Council authorized the U.S. July 7, 1950 to set up a unified UN command in Korea. Under this authority, Pres. Truman designated MacArthur as UN commander July 8, 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 219G-H]

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as part of a scheme to "control all Asia from the Kremlin." "It was the Soviet Union that trained and equipped the North Koreans for aggression." But he warned that global resistance to the Reds would be undermined "if we were to become entangled in a vast conflict on the continent of Asia," and for that reason he rejected the idea of bombing Manchuria and backing a Nationalist invasion of the Chinese mainland. "What would suit the ambitions of the Kremlin better than for our military forces to be committed to a full scale war with Red China?" he asked. He declared "the door is always open" for the Reds to seek peace and said requirements for peace in Korea are: "(1) The fighting must stop. (2) Concrete steps must be taken to insure that the fighting will not break out again. (3) There must be an end of the aggression." [See p. 105K]

MacArthur Denies Violations. Gen. MacArthur, who learned of his dismissal just after lunch in Tokio April 11, made no direct comment on it. But his military secretary, Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, said April 12 MacArthur felt he had never violated a directive throughout his Army career. Whitney said MacArthur interpreted his March 24 statement and the letter to Martin as "dealing exclusively with the military situation and within the area of his contested authority to speak."

Whitney also made these points: (1) On inquiring about the meaning of the Dec. 6 directive [see p. 114D], MacArthur was told it did not apply to communiqués; Mr. Truman also told a White House news conference Jan. 13 there was no curb on MacArthur's authority to talk about the Korean war [see p. 2N]; (2) Tokio Hq. interpreted the Dec. 6 directive as "applying solely to formal public statements and not to communiqués, correspondence, or personal conversations with others"; (3) MacArthur vetoed more South Korean units when the UN was in retreat in early January, but he authorized adding enough riflemen to increase each ROK division by 25% when UN fortunes took a better turn later on. [See pp. 114D-E, 106B]

Whitney told newsmen April 11 MacArthur took the news of his dismissal "magnificently. . . . This was his finest hour."

Plans Reported. Pres. James H. Rand of Remington-Rand, Inc. said April 12 MacArthur will join his firm in 90 days as a director and active executive (reportedly at $100,000 a year). The general talked with Gen. Ridgeway in Tokio April 12, after which Ridgway returned to Korea.

Congressional Lines Drawn. In answering Mr. Truman's April 11 broadcast, Sen. Wherry said on the radio April 12 he didn't doubt the President's patriotism but that Mr. Truman had made a "weak defense" of his action against MacArthur. Taft said in a New York speech April 12: He was for bombing the Chinese Reds and helping the Nationalists attack them; the President's tendency toward "appeasement" of the Reds in Korea "makes a larger war more likely in the future." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) keynoted Democratic replies to MacArthur's GOP backers when he told the Senate the GOP had become the "war party," the Democrats the "peace party."

Other reaction, abroad and in the U.S. press:

The British Commons cheered April 11 when Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison reported MacArthur's dismissal. Then Morrison and Conservative leader Winston Churchill paid tribute to MacArthur as a great general but agreed his dismissal was necessary to retain civilian control over the military. The President's action was indorsed by officials in Paris, Rome, The Hague and Stockholm and was clearly popular in India. West Germans said it proved U.S. determination to defend Europe.

Most UN delegates were glad to have MacArthur out of the way. The Asian-Arab peacemaker bloc met in New York April 11 to consider ways of making a new peace contact with Red China [see p. 33H]. Secy. Gen. Lie, in Paris, called the MacArthur affair a matter of U.S. "internal policy."

The Japanese were described as astounded by MacArthur's removal. Chinese Nationalists on Formosa regarded it as a blow to their hopes of getting U.S. backing for a comeback.

Moscow expressed no opinion, but the Warsaw press said MacArthur was fired for "prematurely exposing" the "criminal aggressive plans" of such American "war inciters" as Mr. Truman. The East Berlin Red press said "peace-loving peoples of the world" forced the President to drop MacArthur.

Most major U.S. newspapers seemed to hold that Mr. Truman dealt properly with a case of insubordination. Among them were the N.Y. Times, Herald Tribune and Post; Washington Star, Boston Globe, Philadelphia Bulletin, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Atlanta Journal, Milwaukee Journal, Des Moines Tribune, Denver Post, Dallas Times-Herald, Miami Daily News, Baltimore Sun. Leading the editorial opposition were the Hearst, McCormick and Scripps-Howard papers. Their editorials ranged from the view that MacArthur was right in wanting to fight Red China harder to charges of a Truman-Acheson-Marshall plot to give the Reds Asia. The Chicago Tribune declared: "Pres. Truman must be impeached and convicted . . . He is unfit, morally and mentally, for his high office."

OTHER FAR EASTERN DEVELOPMENTS

Britain Wants Red China in Jap Talks. Britain announced April 11 it has told the U.S. the Chinese Red Govt. "should be given an opportunity to take part in the current negotiations" on a Japanese peace treaty. Britain said this would be in line with the "agreed" Anglo-U.S. view that "all the states which played a major part in the defeat of Japan should participate in the drafting of" the pact. Washington reports April 10 said Britain also has told the U.S. the treaty should give Formosa to Red China. (Britain recognizes the Red regime as the legitimate Chinese Govt. The U.S. still recognizes the Nationalist regime on Formosa.) [See pp. 106D-F, 105K]

Malaya. Destination controls on rubber exports through which the Malayan Govt. can curb shipments to Red China took effect April 9. An official report April 7 showed 19,407 tons of Malayan rubber went to Red China in Jan.-March this year. Shipments in 1950 totaled 38,568. Business interests in Malaya opposed the new controls. [See p. 65J] . . . The British Govt. refused April 7 to let Red China send a mission to Malaya to investigate the treatment of Chinese there. [See p. 106M] . . . The moderate middle-class Progressive Party won 6 of the 9 elective seats in the Singapore Legislative Council in elections April 10. Socialists won 2, an independent the other. 16 other seats on the council are appointive. [See p. 106M-N]

Ho Reverts to Guerrilla War. In an order broadcast April 7, Indo-Chinese rebel leader Ho Chi Minh told his forces to abandon efforts to fight the French by conventional military tactics and resume guerrilla-type raids. "Our objective now is not to march on Haipong or Hanoi or even to occupy French posts," he said. "We are to begin a new war of attrition." The French said Ho's order proved the failure of recent Viet Minh attempts to break down French defenses near Hanoi. French officers predicted Indo-China is safe from a major crisis the rest of this year (the rainy season starts in October) unless Chinese "volunteers" intervene. Reports from northwest Indo-China said a battalion of Chinese entered Indo-Chinese territory April 1 and joined up with Viet Minh rebels April 10 at Tamduong, near Laichau. [See pp. 107M-N, 15B-C]

GERMANY

Socialists Fight Schuman Plan. The West German Govt.'s acceptance of the Schuman Coal-Steel Pool plan will be made a major issue in West German politics, Socialist leader Kurt Schumacher declared April 6. He opposed the plan as (1) separating Germany, France and the Low Countries from Britain and Scandinavia instead of advancing unification of Europe, (2) ranking Germany with West Europe's most conservative countries and (3) freezing Germany's status as a defeated nation by imposing limits on German coal and steel industries that will last 50 years and perpetuating the Saar's economic attachment to France. 2 Socialist members of the Saar Cabinet—Justice Min. Heinz Braun and Labor Min. Richard Kirn—resigned April 9 in protest against the lack of separate Saar membership in the Schuman plan organization. [See p. 107E]

Ruhr. A bill enacting the plan to give labor "co-determination" with management in direction of Ruhr coal and steel industries was passed by the Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) in Bonn April 10. (British authorities disclosed March 22 that the Krupp works has been given permission to build a new foundry and iron works in Essen, also is seeking other permits and credits so it can resume operations. Alfried Krupp von Bohlen, recently freed from prison, has "nothing to do" with the renewed activity, Britain said.) [See pp. 42F, 35K]

West Curbs Red Trade. A series of arrests of West German businessmen for smuggling restricted strategic goods to East Germany was revealed in West Berlin April 8. The West German Govt. announced March 28 it will not award contracts to companies doing business with Communists or others "hostile to the [West German] Constitution." [See p. 42F-G]

Bonn Trade Deficit. West Germany will restrict its imports to the level of its exports to end an excessive drain on its credits in the European Payments Union, Franz Bluecher, West German Vice Chancellor and ERP Minister, said April 8. (By March West Germany had almost used up its $500 million quota of credits due to last until July. The EPU managing board is now discussing the German trade deficit problem. Curtailed West German exports in March gave Bonn a favorable balance of about $10 million in its trade through the EPU that month.) Bluecher's ministry also reported March 30 that West Germany had received $1,090,963,000 in goods and services through ERP since April 3, 1948. [See p. 107F; Vol. X, 299J-K, 260A]

Bonn Forgn. Relations. Full and equal membership for West Germany in the Council of Europe was recommended by the Standing Com. of the Council's Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg April 7. Diplomatic relations were formally established April 4 between West Germany and India, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the Vatican. [See pp. 91A-B, 51B]

UNITED NATIONS

Palestine. Complaints filed by Syria April 6 and Israel April 7 asked the UN Security Council to meet soon and consider alleged armistice violations that resulted in more Israeli-Syrian border clashes this week. The U.S. told both countries April 9 they should abstain from border incidents because "the critical condition of world affairs can ill afford such a situation" in the Holy Land. The U.S. said Israel's bombing of Syrian army outposts was "in no way justified." But Syria reported another raid by Israeli planes April 11 and said one was shot down. [See p. 107H]

Hyvar Rooth, 63, was named April 10 to succeed Camille Gutt of Belgium as managing director and executive board chairman of the Intl. Monetary Fund. Rooth is ex-governor of the Central Bank of Sweden and board chairman of the Economic Research Institute of Sweden. He will assume the Intl. Fund post next summer after completing a study of Iraqi loan applications for the Intl. Bank. [See Vol. X, p. 291F; VI, 90H] . . . **Intl. Bank** granted Colombia a $16.5 million loan April 10 for road building. [See p. 75E; Vol. X, 262N] . . . **Intl. Refugee Org.** still has 224,150 persons on its assistance rolls but hopes to see 94,000 more resettled this year, Dir. Gen. J. Donald Kingsley reported to the opening session of an IRO meeting in Geneva April 9. The IRO Intl. Tracing Service, which has established the fate of 27,000 missing victims of the Nazis, was turned over to the Allied High Comm. in West Germany April 3. [See pp. 99A, 50H, 4A] . . . **UN Social Comm.,** an ECOSOC subsidiary, in a Geneva session March 19-April 5, asked UN countries to aid needy aliens the same as citizens, proposed UN studies of housing and town and country planning programs and training of social workers, urged an international survey of crime in member countries and agreed to put problems of maternity, infant and child care on its work program. [See p. 107K-L; Vol. X, 140D, E] . . . **Comm. for Indonesia** suspended operations April 6 after reporting to the Security Council that military problems in connection with the Dutch-Indonesian settlement were "virtually solved." The commission may be called upon to conciliate the Dutch-Indonesian dispute over Dutch New Guinea. [See p. 110J; Vol. X, 418A, 322K] . . . **Intl. Council of Women** indorsed UN objectives in a triennial meeting in Athens March 28-April 7. Delegates represented 23 non-Communist countries. [See p. 99F; Vol. VII, 292C]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

RFC Charges Recorded. Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) confirmed April 11 that he had recorded a telephone conversation with Pres. Truman in which the President said he had "good information" that many members of Congress had taken fees for getting their constituents RFC loans. Mr. Truman said he would give him the information, Tobey said, but later phoned and denied having such data. Tobey conceded that Mr. Truman probably did not know the conversations were being recorded, but he said he saw nothing improper in it. White House Press Secy. Joseph Short, however, told reporters that the President thought it "outrageous," although he was willing to have "every word" made public. FCC officials said it was illegal to record phone talks unless the recorder gives a warning "beep" every 15 seconds. Tobey's recorder did not give such warnings.

Tobey had reported on the recorded talks in closed hearings April 9 of the Senate Banking subcommittee headed by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) which was investigating the RFC. Next day his testimony "leaked" to the press. Tobey said April 12 that Mr. Truman phoned him April 10 and accused him of threatening to "have me impeached." "If you want to try to have me impeached, go ahead and I'll help," the President was quoted as saying. Tobey denied the threat.

Ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) and David K. Niles, White House aide, revealed April 10 that they were the persons who Tobey charged had interceded with him in an effort to have the Fulbright subcommittee "go easy" on Donald S. Dawson, White House aide accused of influencing the RFC. Both denied trying to pressure Tobey. Wheeler said Niles had told him the committee members "would not be so tough on" Dawson if they knew him. Wheeler reported this to Tobey, he continued, but Niles did not approach Tobey at any time. Tobey told reporters he considered it a case of "the White House palace guard" trying to interfere in a Senate inquiry "affecting one of its men." [See pp. 76C-D, 100D, J, 108N-P]

Mrs. Loretta Young, White House stenographer whose mink coat figured in the RFC probe, resigned April 9 "to devote more time to her domestic duties." [See p. 76B, D-E]

Mobilization Advisers Meet. Pres. Truman presided April 9 at the first meeting of his Natl. Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy. He said the nation's 3 problems were "aggression, inflation and relaxation." The board agreed to take up the question of reviving the defunct Wage Stabilization Board.

Mobilization advisers, in addition to the labor members listed previously: Agriculture—Pres. D. W. Brooks of Natl. Council of Farmers Cooperatives, Pres. James G. Patton of Natl. Farmers Union, Herschel D. Newsom, master of Natl. Grange. Management—Marion B. Folsom, Eastman Kodak treasurer; Pres. Otto A. Seyferth of U.S. Chamber of Commerce and West Mich. Steel Foundry; Pres. Claude A. Putnam of Markem Machine Co., ex-pres. of NAM; Pres. Samuel Abbott Smith of Thos. Strahan Co. Public—John Lord O'Brien, Washington lawyer; George Houk Mead, Dayton, O. paper manufacturer; William H. Davis, New York lawyer, former War Labor Board head; Paul Porter, Washington lawyer and ex-OPA administrator. All were appointed April 6. Robert B. Taylor of the Oregon Farm Bureau Fed. was appointed an agriculture member April 10 to replace Pres. Ray B. Wiser of the Calif. Farm Bureau Fed. who refused the post. [See p. 108G]

Asks Arms Funds. Pres. Truman asked Congress April 5 for a $6,421,681,000 supplemental appropriation for the armed forces, raising his total military requests for the fiscal year ending June 30 to $48,261,600,000. [See pp. 116N, 97F]

Daniels Article Criticized. A *Collier's* article (April 14 issue) by Jonathan Daniels, Pres. Truman's biographer, friend and former press secretary, was denounced by White House Press Secy. Joseph Short April 4 as a "misleading distortion" of "casual and joking" remarks in a "private, confidential conversation." Daniels quoted Mr. Truman as advocating a 12-year limit for Congressional service and 4-year terms in the House instead of the present 2-year ones. The scheme "might upset some statesmen who hope to stay as long as they can breathe," Daniels said. The President told reporters April 5 that Daniels would still be welcome at the White House. Daniels said he was sorry if the article "embarrassed" Mr. Truman, but he insisted that he had discussed it with him in advance. [See Vol. X, p. 307G-L]

John Hersey reported in the *New Yorker* April 7 that Pres. Truman told him late in 1950: "I'm saving up 4 or 5 good, hard punches on the nose, and when I'm out of this job, I'm going to run around and deliver them personally." He assailed columnists who attack his family and revealed that when he was in the Senate he once threatened to shoot an unnamed columnist "if you say another word about my family." [See Vol. X, p. 401D]

Ex-PW Claims Extended. A resolution giving former war prisoners until March 31, 1952 to file claims under the Fed. War Claims Act was signed by Pres. Truman April 5. There were about 25,000 remaining unfiled claims. [See Vol. X, p. 45H]

CONGRESS

House Slashes Funds Bill. The current fiscal year's 3d supplemental appropriation, cut down to $473,165,368 from requests totaling $843,463,579, was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate April 10. Most controversial cuts: A $97,500,000 Voice of America request reduced to $9,533,939; $403 million for the Civil Defense Admin. slashed to $186,750,000.

The Voice cut was made by the House Appropriations Com. April 6 despite a special plea by Pres. Truman April 5 warning that the money was needed "to help us win the battle for the minds and hearts of men." The committee made the cut on grounds that the Voice was inefficient and had no concrete plans to get America's message behind the Iron Curtain. The U.S. Advisory Comm. on Information reported April 7, however, that the State Dept. "Campaign of Truth" was being "efficiently administered" and urged Congress to provide "enough ammunition and manpower with which to wage the war of ideas."

State Dept. officials said April 6 that plans for "Operation Vagabond," sea-going radio stations to get the message to Red countries, will continue despite the cut. The first of these sta-

tions, a medium-wave transmitter on a freighter, will be operating by July, they said. [See pp. 75L, 90P]

Housing Bill Passed. A bill to spur construction of defense housing was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to the House April 9. It authorized (1) $1½ billion in additional FHA mortgage insurance for private building (instead of $3 billion asked by the Administration), (2) up to $50 million in federal rental construction in isolated defense areas where private enterprise cannot do the job, (3) $60 million in federal loans and grants for water and sewer lines and similar community facilities, (4) up to $15 million in federal loans for prefabricated housing for defense areas (no more than $500,000 to any individual corporation) and (5) $10 million to develop defense housing sites for resale to private builders. [See p. 84B]

Surplus Truck Profits. Morris Green of Green Bros. Truck Sales Co. of Chicago told a House Expenditures subcommittee April 4 that his company netted $425,000 on a $600,000-$700,000 investment in 872 surplus Army trucks. He resold 348 of the trucks to the Atomic Energy Comm. for $1,200,000 and paid Schnitzer Bros. Steel Co. of Portland, Ore. $125,000 for getting him this customer. AEC Chrmn. Gordon Dean told the subcommittee April 5 that the Govt. saved $1,207,537.80 by buying the trucks from Green.

Green said his company bought the trucks from the Philippine Govt. for about $245,000 and paid an additional $326,000 in expenses, including a $98,000 fee to Duffy & Friedman, a Cleveland law firm, for getting the Commerce Dept. to ease its regulations against sale of such trucks in the U.S. Another $42,500 went to settle a suit by the late Joseph Freeman, one of the 4 defendants in the May-Garsson war fraud trial in 1947 [see Vol. VIII, p. 28C], for helping get the trucks in the Philippines. Freeman, who Green said had been of no help, had sued for $100,000. The $42,000 was paid in an out-of-court settlement.

A 2d witness, Morris Klein, president of the Oakland Truck Sales Co. of Pittsburgh, testified that he sold the U.S. Govt. $1,600,000 worth of goods, about 40% of it surplus, and tried to work on a 12%-14% profit margin. [See p. 93B-D]

COMMUNISM

Atom Spies Saved Russia 18 Months. The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. reported April 8 that Russia's atom spies succeeded in penetrating all the main atomic energy plants in the U.S., Canada and Britain and saved it 18 months' work on the atom bomb. As the 4 "deadliest" spies, the 196-page report on Soviet atomic espionage named:

(1) Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, German-born scientist now serving 14 years imprisonment in England, who the committee said "has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy . . . in the history of nations" [see p. 101K]; (2) Italian-born scientist Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo, who vanished presumably behind the Iron Curtain last September and may have taken some tritium, chief ingredient of the hydrogen bomb, with him (the committee admitted there was no evidence that he betrayed atomic secrets before his flight) [see Vol. X, p. 340K]; (3) Dr. Allan Nunn May, British-born scientist serving 10 years [see Vol. X, p. 41D], and (4) David Greenglass, American, who was sentenced in New York April 6 to 15 years in prison after turning state's evidence against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death [see p. 109F]. The committee also mentioned various "couriers and agents," including the Rosenbergs and Harry Gold.

Greenglass, 29, father of 2 children, will be eligible for parole after 5 years. During the trial he testified he drew up plans for the Nagasaki-type atom bomb while on duty as an Army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N.M. project and turned them over to the Rosenbergs for the Soviet spy ring. In the wake of the case a bill was introduced in the Senate April 9 to permit death sentences for all peacetime spies. The present law permits the death sentence only for peacetime atomic espionage.

Hoover Warning. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, told a Senate subcommittee last month that a "hard core" of sabotage-trained Communists is ready to strike at vital industries if war comes (testimony released April 8). He also said a woman who transmitted espionage data from Stalin's personal bodyguard planted in the pro-Nazi White Russian Vlassov Army during the war is now in the U.S. fighting deportation. [See p. 109K]

Brunauers Suspended. Dr. Stephen Brunauer, 47, $11,200-a-year chief of the High Explosives Section in the Research & Development Div. of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance with the rank of commander, was suspended as a "security risk" April 10. The State Dept. immediately suspended Mrs. Esther Caukin Brunauer, his wife, as a $9,000-a-year liaison officer with the UN Educational & Scientific Council pending the outcome of her husband's case. Both were accused of being Communists by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) last year which they denied. Brunauer is Hungarian-born. [See Vol. X, pp. 230H, 84C]

Hayden Admits Was Red. Actor Sterling Hayden (John Hamilton), 35, told the House Un-American Activities Com. in Washington April 10 that he was a member of a Hollywood Communist cell for 6 months in 1946. "It was the stupidest and most ignorant thing I ever had done in my life," he said. A Marine captain attached to the OSS in the war, he served behind the German lines in Yugoslavia and was decorated for bravery. He was formerly married to Madeleine Carroll. He named actress Karen Morley, stenographer Bea Winter, screen writer Robert Lees and a Capt. Warwich Tompkins as Communists he had known. [See p. 92A]

Lees and Will Geer, 48, actor, refused April 11 to tell the committee whether they had ever been Communists. Geer acknowledged that Harold Ware, accused of being a Red cell leader, was his wife's uncle and that Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, a Communist leader, was her grandmother. [See VIII, p. 124A]

Film writer Richard J. Collins, 36, who said he was in the party from 1938 to 1947, told the committee April 12 that he knew these other 21 screen writers and directors as onetime Communists: John Howard Lawson, Ring Lardner Jr., Lester Cole, Albert Maltz, Samuel Ornitz, Budd Schulberg, Robert Rossen, Leonardo Bercovici, Martin Berkley, Abe Polonski, John Bright, Gordon Kahn, Frank Tuttle, Herbert & Mrs. Balche, Waldo & Mrs. Salt, Pauline Lauber (Finn), Paul Jarrico, Elizabeth & Charles Glenn. The first 5 named were members of the "Hollywood 10" who were jailed for refusing to tell whether they were Communists. [See Vol. X, p. 213J]

Thomas Mann, German-born novelist, denied April 10 to *Aufbau*, German-American weekly in New York, that he is or ever was a Communist or fellow traveler. He quit the American Peace Crusade Feb. 12, he said. [See p. 109H]

Loyalty Oaths. The Calif. State Court of Appeals ruled in Sacramento April 6 that the U. of Calif. regents violated the state constitution by requiring faculty members and employes to sign a special non-Communist loyalty oath. It ordered them to reinstate 18 professors who had been fired for refusing to sign the oath. [See p. 31B]

Okla. Gov. Johnston Murray April 9 signed a bill requiring state and local government employes, including school teachers, to sign a loyalty oath within 30 days. [See p. 109K-L]

ARMED FORCES

Draft Action. A proposal to prohibit sending draftees to defend Western Europe was rejected by a 192-168 House vote during debate on the draft bill April 11 [see p. 106P]. The House disposed of another controversial issue April 11 by approving an amendment giving local draft boards authority to decide whether to draft or defer students who get high marks on pending aptitude tests [see p. 108H-J]. On April 10 the House barred immediate institution of Universal Military Training, voting instead to create a Natl. Security Training Corps (on paper) and a commission to draft a UMT plan. The plan would have to be submitted within 6 months, but Congress would have to pass additional legislation for it to take effect. The House by a 232-140 vote April 12 rejected a draft bill that would have eliminated UMT and a reduction in draft age. [See p. 83M-P]

Selective Service Hq. April 11 ordered local draft boards to delay their May draft calls because of a possible cut in the 60,000-man quota for the month. The Commerce Dept. April 7 cut to 25 its list of industries considered "essential" for draft deferment purposes. [See p. 101B]

IQ Bars Lowered. The Defense Dept. April 10 took further steps to give the Army its share of "high bracket" recruits now going mainly to the other services. Effective May 1 the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps were ordered to lower their intelligence requirements to the Army's level. The Army takes men who get at least 70 on the standard classification test. The minimum for the other services: 80. All available men were to be divided into 4 groups according to intelligence, and each service was to get a quota from each group. The AF, Navy and Marines would start getting draftees, under the plan, for the first time since World War II. [See pp. 61K, 29P, 20D]

Army Bars Rail Raise. Asst. Army Secy. Karl R. Bendetsen refused April 9 to authorize a 6¢-an-hour cost-of-living raise won by 1,000,000 non-operating rail workers. He acted on request of Economic Stabilization Dir. Eric A. Johnston because the raise was 3½¢ higher than permissible under the Govt.'s 10% ceiling on pay boosts. Bendetsen also based his action on advice of the Attorney General. Pres. Truman had already ordered creation of an emergency panel to consider the case (April 6), and Johnston named a 3-man board headed by Dr. William M. Leiserson, ex-chairman of the Natl. (Ry.) Mediation Board, April 10. The Army withheld the full 6¢ until the board acted. [See p. 101E]

The Senate Labor Com. April 5 ended its inquiry into the 2-year dispute between the nation's railroads and the 4 operating brotherhoods. Efforts to work out a peace plan had first been stalemated by the unions' refusal to accept Presidential Asst. John R. Steelman as arbitrator. But when the railroads offered to accept any arbitrator named by Pres. Truman, only the Bro'hood of Trainmen agreed; the other 3 unions still rejected the plan. (Members of the 4 brotherhoods who oppose their unions' operations formed a new union called the United Railroad Workers in Columbus, O. March 3. Acting president: Gordon Hunter, 39, Columbus conductor.) [See p. 36N]

GENERAL

Supreme Court. Rape convictions under which 2 Florida Negroes were sentenced to death were reversed by a unanimous Supreme Court decision April 9. Justice Robert H. Jackson said, with Justice Felix Frankfurter concurring, that freedom of the press was abused to prevent the defendants from getting a fair trial. The court as a whole issued no opinion.

The 2 defendants, Walter L. Irvin and Samuel Shepherd, argued that they had been denied a fair trial because racial bias resulted in selection of an all-white jury. They and 2 other Negroes had been accused of raping a white woman, Norma Padgette, 17, near Groveland, Fla. in 1949. One of the suspects, Ernest Thomas, was killed resisting arrest. The 4th, Charles L. Greenlee, only 16 when he was tried, got a life sentence and is now serving it on a chain gang. [See Vol. IX, p. 304L]

The court April 9 also: (1) Upheld West Virginia's right to enter an 8-state Ohio River sanitation compact, (2) upheld a lower court ruling that Paducah, Ky. Jr. College must admit Negroes as no other school of equal standing for Negroes is available*; (3) rejected a $14,255,616 interest claim (from 1855) by the Alcea Band of Tillamooks and other Oregon Indians on a $3,128,900 award for land taken by the U.S. [See Vol. X, 359F]

Assassin to Die. Oscar Collazo, 37, Puerto Rican Nationalist, was sentenced in Washington April 6 to be electrocuted Oct. 26 for the murder of a White House guard during an attempt to assassinate Pres. Truman last Nov. 1. Fed. Dist. Judge T. Alan Goldsborough imposed the sentence. [See p. 75J]

In San Juan April 9, 8 Puerto Rican Nationalists who took part in the uprising last fall were sentenced to 6 to 11 years in prison for burning a post office at Jayuya during the revolt. Among those sentenced were Elio Torresola and Blanca Canales Torresola, brother and cousin of Griselio Torresola, who was slain in the attempt on Pres. Truman's life. Pedro Albizu Campos, 63, leader of the Nationalists, was sentenced to 7 to 15 years' imprisonment March 16 for attempted murder during the uprising. This is in addition to a 10-year-9-month sentence for illegal possession of firearms & explosives imposed previously. [See 75K]

State Legislation. N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey April 9 vetoed a bill to educate New Yorkers on the advantages of the free enterprise system. He opposed "use of Govt. funds to propagandize a political belief." [See p. 101M] . . . Massachusetts' House April 4 rejected a Senate-approved resolution to ratify the 22d Amendment limiting Presidents to 2 terms. [See p. 101N] . . . Pennsylvania's House April 4 rejected Gov. John S. Fine's proposal for a ½% state income tax. [See Vol. X, pp. 368J, 158D]

*The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit ruled in Richmond, Va. March 27 that the U. of N.C. must admit Negroes to its law school. The university's trustees voted April 4 to admit Negroes to professional and graduate schools provided no similar courses were offered by the state's Negro schools [see Vol. X, p. 326L]. Georgia began levying the nation's most comprehensive sales tax April 1 in order to preserve racial segregation in its public schools. The money collected will be used to make Negro school facilities equal to white. [See p. 63F]

LATIN AMERICA

Conference Ends. Resolutions on collective security and economic cooperation were signed April 7 as Forgn. Ministers of the 21 American republics ended their meeting in Washington.

A "Declaration of Washington" denounced "the aggressive activities of international communism" and pledged that the countries will "remain steadfastly united, both spiritually and materially, in the present emergency or in the face of any aggression or threat against any of them." Other key actions:

1. A promise that each country will study how it can contribute to Western Hemisphere defense and enforcement of peace by the UN under the Acheson plan [see pp. 99C, 75D]. Argentina, Guatemala and Mexico opposed this until it was amended to allow for "attending to national self-defense" and constitutional limitations on sending national forces abroad.

2. A resolution pledging each country to cooperate with the rest so its best military and economic resources will bolster "the collective strength of the Continent." [See p. 62F]

3. A promise that the countries will tighten national and collective security against "subversive activity of international communism" without violating basic human rights. Argentina lost in an effort to get Pres. Juan D. Perón's "rights of the worker" slogan written into the internal security resolution on grounds non-Red workers will cooperate against subversives more wholeheartedly if workers' rights are guaranteed. [See p. 102J-K]

4. Agreement to cooperate for "economic development of under-developed countries" as "an essential factor in the total concept of Hemisphere defense." Price controls were indorsed and plans were made for allocation of raw materials among the countries so they will go as far as possible in meeting both defense and civilian needs.

Nearest thing to conference action on the *La Prensa* case: A resolution April 5 that control of scarce newsprint should not be used to limit "liberty of the press." (The Argentine Govt.'s first action against *La Prensa* was to curb its newsprint last year.) [See p. 102G-H; Vol. X, 70A]

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said at the closing session April 7 the conference proved by its free debate there are no "satellites" among the Americas. Pres. Truman told the ministers at a dinner April 7: Their decisions meant "the peoples of the free world . . . can draw even greater strength from this Western Hemisphere reservoir." [See pp. 107D, 102B-D]

La Prensa Expropriation Voted. The Argentine Congress voted April 11-12 for expropriation of *La Prensa*. The committee named to investigate the newspaper had accused it of tax exasion and reported the Govt. should take it over for the "general interest and social improvement of the Argentine people." *La Voz del Interior*, independent Córdoba newspaper, was shut down April 1 because news venders boycotted it and attacked its customers. Newspapers and radio stations in the U.S., Canada and all Latin American countries, except those in Argentina supporting Perón, flew flags at half mast April 6 in "mourning" for *La Prensa*. The demonstration was originated by the Natl. Press Club in Washington. [See p. 102J]

Antarctic base set up by Chile on Graham Land last month was formally protested to Chile by Britain April 3. Argentina announced March 31 it has set up a new base in Marguerite Bay on Palmer Peninsula, another Antarctic area claimed by Britain. [See pp. 86H, 62D-E] . . . **Chile's** Point 4 education aid program was dropped by the U.S. April 3 after Chilean university faculty members and students objected on grounds it would mean U.S. interference in Chilean education. Health, agriculture and housing projects under a U.S.-Chilean Point 4 pact signed Jan. 16 will be retained. [See pp. 94D, 75E] . . . **Colombian** radio news broadcasts were subjected to Govt. censorship April 4. [See p. 102K] . . . **Costa Rica** announced arrest April 5 of 48 persons for an alleged revolutionary plot directed by ex-Pres. Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia from his exile in Mexico. Costa Rica and the U.S. agreed April 4 to terminate their 14-year-old trade agreement June 1 because Costa Rica could not maintain all its tariff concessions. [See p. 21M; Vol. X, 262N] . . . **Cuban** Cabinet appointments by Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás April 3 after his Auténtico Party formed a coalition with the Liberal and Democratic parties: Commerce Min.—Dr. Raymon Zaydin (L.); Agriculture—Dr. Eduardo Saurez Rivas (L.); Health—Sen. José R. Andreau (D.); Public Works—Luis Casero Guillen (A.), Mayor of Santiago; Without Portfolio—Carlos Hevia (A.), Dr. Juan Antonio

Rubio Padilla (A.), Dr. Antero Rivero (D.). New Natl. Police Chief April 9: Col. Perez Alfonso. He succeeded Gen. Quirino Uria, who was named Army Inspector General. [See p. 94D; Vol. X, 325L] . . . **Jamaica** Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief inaugurated April 7 in Kingston: Hugh M. Fot, 44, succeeding Sir John Higgins. [See Vol. IX, p. 425C] . . . **Mexico's** army organization was streamlined April 2 under a plan dividing the country into 9 military districts, establishing an inspector general and eliminating many administrative offices. [See p. 102K-L] . . . **Panama's** ban on Communists from public office by decree was held unconstitutional by the Panama Supreme Court April 10. [See p. 86H; Vol. X, 182J] . . . **Venezuela's** governing Junta intervened in a deadlock between oil companies and workers April 10, decreed wage raises of at least 60¢ a day and numerous social benefits. [See pp. 102K, 78M]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending April 7

FINANCE:

Fed. Reserve System—	**April 4**	**March 28**	**April 5, 1950**
Reserve ratio	46.6%	46.6%	56.5%
Total reserves	$20,566,693,000	$20,618,899,000	$23,029,770,000
U.S. securities	$22,913,862,000	$22,605,762,000	$17,572,425,000
Rediscounts	$125,989,000	$470,569,000	$168,146,000
Note circulation	$23,050,174,000	$22,961,687,000	$22,967,632,000
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	$21,806,000,000	$21,855,000,000	$24,246,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,138,000,000	$27,038,000,000	$27,133,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$19,202,000,000	$19,173,000,000	$13,790,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,816,070,921	$7,929,173,216	$8,063,456,365
England note circulation (£)	1,321,707,000	1,320,050,000	1,282,057,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,482,425	7,179,237	8,110,284
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	141.54	140.42	128.19
Bond sales	$15,738,600	$13,620,500	$20,303,900
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	100.23	100.60	102.47
SEC composite stock index ¶	179.5	177.0	.....
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.72¼	$2.77	$2.61⅛
Corn price (bu.)	$2.04	$2.02⅜	$1.65⅜
Cotton price (lb.)	$.4606	$.4606	$.3308
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	153,804	174,990	127,653
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,041,400	6,037,500	4,872,950
Soft-coal output (tons)	[d]10,120,000	9,920,000	12,765,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]6,767,344,000	6,847,786,000	5,911,936,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]755,435	748,804	720,353
	March	**Feb.**	**March 1950**
Steel output (tons)	[rs]9,050,000	[f]7,765,701	7,487,036
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Feb.** [f]221	**Jan.** [f]221	**Feb. 1950** 180
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43.00	$43.00	$28.83
Wholesale food index‡	[e]$7.15	$7.21	$5.74
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[e]183.3	[r]183.9	152.5
Consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	**Feb. 15** 183.8	**Jan. 15** 181.5	**Feb. 15, 1950** 167.9
Foods	226.0	221.9	194.9
Apparel	202.0	198.5	184.9
Rent	134.0	133.2	129.7
BUSINESS:	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1950**
New incorporations‡	6,590	[f]8,515	7,736
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week** [b]258	**Last Week** 304	**Year Ago** 301
Failures (March 29)‡	136	170	198
LABOR:	**March**	**Feb.**	**March 1950**
Employed§	60,179,000	58,905,000	57,551,000
Unemployed§	2,147,000	2,407,000	4,123,000
Strike Data (BLS)—	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1950**
Strikes started	400	400	206
Workers involved	220,000	185,000	57,000
Strikes in effect	600	550	358
Workers involved	300,000	215,000	527,000
Man-days idleness	1,700,000	1,200,000	8,590,000
Mfg. Data (BLS)—			
Avg. weekly earnings	$64.08	[r]$63.67	$56.37
Avg. weekly hours	41.0	[r]41.0	39.7

*N. Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Census Bureau ¶Based on closing prices of 265 common stocks (1939 prices = 100); Index was started April 2, 1951.

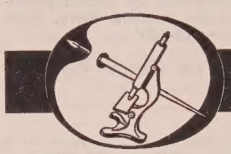
[a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, March 28 [b]March 31 [c]Gasoline stocks rose to a record 142,186,000 bbls. by the end of March. [d]March 24 [e]April 3 [f]Corrected [r]Record [s]Steel output was a record 25,658,868 tons for 1951's first quarter; operation averaged 99.8% of capacity.

Thompson Quits OPS. Ex-Gov. M. E. Thompson of Georgia quit April 10 as an Office of Price Stabilization consultant at $53.48 a day because for 12 weeks he had been given nothing to do and he refused to be a "parasite." [See Vol. X, p. 207F]

Agriculture. U.S. farm land values rose to a new peak in Nov. 1950, according to Agriculture Dept. data released by the House Appropriations Com. April 7. Farm mortgage debt rose to an estimated $5.9 billion by Jan. 1. 7 million acres of land were added to U.S. farm acreage between 1944 and 1949. 1950 farm output was 37% above the 1935-39 level, but farm labor was at an 18.3 billion man-hour low for the year. Census Bureau Dir. Roy V. Peel revealed April 7 that the number of farms dropped to about 5,379,043 in 1950, about 500,000 fewer than in 1940. [See Vol. X, pp. 411G, 148D]

Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer and 9 others were charged with contempt by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington April 10 for disobeying a court order to return the $68 million American President Lines to the R. Stanley Dollar interests. Among those accused of contempt: Solicitor Gen. Philip B. Perlman, Dep. Atty. Gen. Peyton Ford, Commerce Under-Secy. Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Pres. George L. Killion of American President Lines and Paul D. Page Jr. (who is resigning April 27 as Maritime Admin. solicitor). [See p. 103B]

Mexican livestock foot-&-mouth disease is virtually eradicated, Gen. Harry H. Johnson said April 6. He will resign April 30 as co-director of the U.S.-Mexican commission that fought the disease (U.S. cost since March 1947: $125 million), leaving Dr. L. R. Noyes in charge of the project's 670 U.S. employes. Cattle inspections will continue. [See p. 10P] . . . **Carter's Little Liver Pills'** makers were ordered by the FTC April 3 to drop the word "liver" from the trade name because the pills are "nothing more than an irritative laxative compound."



ARTS & SCIENCE

Cancer. The American Cancer Society reported April 7 that more than 50 hopeless cancer victims at George Washington U.'s cancer clinic were relieved of pain and other symptoms following injections of poisonous mustard gases developed in Germany during World War II. None was cured, however. ACS reported April 1 that 2 Rutgers U. scientists destroyed some cancer-causing agencies in animals by treatment with large doses of vitamin B_2. Dr. Andrew C. Ivy of the U. of Illinois announced in Chicago March 27 that patients with advanced cases of cancer have been benefited by treatment with "krebiozen," a drug derived from the blood serum of horses. "Krebiozen" was discovered by Dr. Steven Durovic, 46, Yugoslav-born physician. [See p. 95A-B]

Other Medical Developments. Poliomyelitis incidence dropped in the U.S. and Canada during 1950 but increased in Europe, the World Health Org. reported April 4. The U.S. had 33,329 new cases, against 42,173 in 1949. [See Vol. X, p. 303F] . . . U.S. Public Health Service plans to build a national headquarters and research laboratory center for communicable disease study in Atlanta were reported by the N.Y. Times April 9. The $12½ million project will be an expansion of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta. [See Vol. X, p. 349D] . . . Reported at a meeting of the Natl. Society for the Prevention of Blindness in New York March 28-29: 800,000 Americans are going blind from glaucoma and do not know it; more than 1½ million Americans are blind or partially blind, and 22,000 new blindness cases are reported annually; at least 50% of blindness is preventable. [See Vol. X, p. 102P] . . . A new "universal reaction" blood test which may help physicians detect various diseases before clinical symptoms appear was developed by Dr. Reuben L. Kahn, 63, of the U. of Michigan and reported in his new book "An Introduction to the Universal Serologic Reaction in Health & Disease." Kahn, who in 1925 developed the standard Kahn test for syphilis, based the test on the rate at which antibodies form in the blood. [See Vol. X, p. 94M] . . . Experiments with an anti-malarial drug said to be 1,000 times more potent than quinine were reported by Dr. George H. Hitchings of the Welcome Research Laboratories at a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston April 2. The drug, "5-parachlorphenyl-2, 4-diamino-o-ethylpyrimidine," is a suppressive, not a cure. One ounce will last a patient 5-10 years [see p. 75F]. (The ACS' 1951 Priestley Medal, highest honor in U.S. chemistry, was awarded to Dr. E. J. Crane, for 37 years editor of Chemical Abstracts.) [See Vol. X, p. 303K]

Music. New York's Metropolitan Opera announced April 2 that it will enter television and is seeking sponsors. Its TV programs will be separate from its regular repertory and will all be in English. The Met dismissed baritone Robert Merrill April 7. It charged that Merrill, who was in Hollywood making a movie, failed to finish the season and refused to tour with the company in the spring. [See Vol. X, p. 372A]

Margaret Truman March 26 signed an exclusive contract with NBC for this and the 1951-52 season. [See Vol. X, p. 401D]

Reds See U.S. Films. The State Dept. revealed April 10 that 5 U.S. films seized by the Soviets in Germany as war booty are being shown in Russia without payment to the U.S. owners. The U.S. protested in January that 2 of the films, *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town* and *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, were shown in "mutilated & distorted" versions as Red propaganda. [See 94H]

Television. The FCC warned the film industry March 29 to end its ban on stars and new films appearing on television if film companies expect the FCC to approve their applications for licenses to enter TV. The FCC said that TV broadcasting revenues rose from $34,300,000 in 1949 to $105,800,000 in 1950 but the TV industry still lost money—$7,900,000, against $25,300,000 in 1949. (Radio network revenues rose from $105,300,000 in 1949 to $106,500,000 in 1950.) [See p. 22P] Expansion of TV from the present 107 U.S. stations to 2,000, of which 10% will be reserved for education, was proposed by the FCC March 22. The plan will take effect when ultra high-frequency transmission comes into use. It will bring TV to 1,200 U.S. communities and add 52 channels to the present 12. [See p. 94F]

Universe Has Billion Suns. Dr. Gerard P. Kuiper of Yerkes Observatory estimated in the proceedings of the Natl. Academy of Science April 2 that the universe has about a billion suns, each with planets circling it. [See Vol. X, p. 190P]

George Bernard Shaw, whose will was disclosed in London March 22 (gross estate: $1,028,254), made his principal public bequest to promote a 40-letter alphabet intended to simplify the spelling of English. [See Vol. X, p. 360P]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

NIGHT MUSIC. Revival of 1940 Clifford Odets play about Hollywood errand boy who meets & loves aspiring young actress in New York. Staged by Peter Kass. Equity Library Theatre production presented by Robert Whitehead as 8th in current ANTA series. Cast includes Leonard Barry, Bette Grayson, Rod Steiger. April 8 at Anta Playhouse. (2-4-2)*

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfav'ble [See pp. 71M, 23G]

NEW BOOKS

THE COMMUNIST TRAIL IN AMERICA, by Jacob Spolansky. 30 years as a secret anti-Red agent in U.S. April 10. (Macmillan, 227 pp., $3.50)†

EACH MAN'S SON, by Hugh MacLennan. Novel about Cape Breton Island and a doctor who wants a son. April 9. (Little, Brown, 244 pp., $3)*

GOD'S MEN, by Pearl Buck. Story of 2 Americans who grow up in China, return to America. April 6. (Day, 375 pp., $3.50)*

HUMAN FERTILITY: The Modern Dilemma, by Robert C. Cook. Argues that people breed too fast. April 9. (Sloane, $4.50)†

THE LIEUTENANT MUST BE MAD, by Hans Hellmut Kirst. A German novelist's portrait of wartime Germany. April 5. (Harcourt, Brace, $3)*

THE SPUR, by Ardyth Kennelly. Novel about John Wilkes Booth and why he killed Lincoln. April 6. (Messner, $3)*

WAR IN KOREA: The Report of a Woman Combat Correspondent, by Marguerite Higgins. A war diary. April 12. (Doubleday, 233 pp., $3)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Pope Backs World Govt. Efforts to form a world government were praised by Pope Pius XII April 6 in a speech to delegates to the international convention of the World Movement for World Federal Govt. being held in Rome. Such an organization is needed if only to end the armaments race which has been ruining nations and exhausting their resources for decades, he said. The Pope March 31 named the Archangel Gabriel as patron of telecommunications. The Vatican's *L'Osservatore Romano* said April 9 that Catholic leaders in China are resisting Communist efforts to set up a national Catholic church without papal ties. (China has 3 million Catholics, 2,500 native priests.) [See p. 95J]

Formation of an Intl. Fed. of Catholic Men was announced at the annual meeting of the U.S.' Natl. Council of Catholic Men in Washington March 31. [See p. 63L]

McKay Heads Mormons. David O. McKay, 77, Mormon leader, was elected 9th president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at a conference in Salt Lake City April 6-9. Membership: 1,111,314 (898,478 in the U.S.). [See p. 112K]

Adventist Membership. The 7th Day Adventist Church now has 889,386 members in 10,032 churches here and abroad, the church's yearbook revealed March 31. 1,812 churches with 70,922 members are behind the Iron Curtain. [See Vol. VII, p. 268A]

OBITUARIES

Vice Adm. Mikhail Akulin, 53, head of Russia's Naval Academy of Shipbuilding & Armaments; reported April 8 by *Red Fleet*.

Giuseppe Bevilacqua, 60, Italian playwright; April 5 in Milan.

Dr. Vilhelm Bjerknes, 89, Norwegian physicist, "father of modern meteorology"; April 9 in Oslo.

Dr. Robert Broom, 84, Scottish-born South African anthropologist who discovered the remains of prehistoric "Sterkfontein man" and other "missing links" between ape and man; April 6 in Johannesburg, S. Africa. [See Vol. X, pp. 247B, 143H, 119F]

Alberto Caprile, 79, publisher-pres. of *La Nacion*, independent Buenos Aires newspaper; April 5 in Buenos Aires.

Mrs. Winifred Rockefeller Emeny, 46, wife of Brooks Emeny (pres. of Forgn. Policy Assn.), grandniece of John D. Rockefeller Sr.; suicide with daughters Winifred, 12, and Josephine, 6, March 15 in Greenwich, Conn., by carbon monoxide in her garage.

Charles Fischetti, 50, underworld figure, ex-bodyguard of his cousin, Al Capone; April 11 in Miami Beach. [See p. 109C]

Julius Lukasiewicz, 58, ex-Polish Amb. to France and Moscow, representative in U.S. of Polish emigré Govt. in exile (hq. in London); suicide (hanging) April 6 in Washington.

Michael Mahoney, 77, Alaska gold-rush figure whose exploits were recorded in *Klondike Mike* in 1943; April 8 in Hollywood.

Ragheb Nashashibi Pasha, high custodian of Jordan's holy places, ex-governor general of Arab Palestine, Mayor of Jerusalem 1921-35; April 10 in Amman. [See p. 10G]

Prince Nguyen Cuong De, 69, uncle of Viet Namese Chief of State Bao Dai who was banished from French Indo-China for 45 years for a revolt; April 6 in Tokio of cancer.

Edgar M. Robinson, 84, an organizer of Boy Scouts of America, YMCA boys' leader; April 9 in Springfield, Mass.

Samuel R. Rosoff, 68, Russian-born subway, road, canal and tunnel builder; April 9 in Baltimore after intestinal operation.

Dr. Robert C. Rutledge Jr., 29, pediatrician who killed his wife's seducer in Cedar Rapids, Ia. in 1948; suicide (carbon monoxide from his car) April 5 in Houston. His 70-year sentence was upheld by Iowa's Supreme Court April 4. [See Vol. IX, p. 264P]

Germanos Varicopoulos, 84, bishop of banned old-calender Greek Church sect (its dogma is the same as the Greek Orthodox, but it uses the Julian calendar); April 6 near Athens.

Vesta Victoria (Mrs. Victoria Terry), 77, vaudeville star of Edwardian England; April 7 in London.

SPORTS

Boxing. NCAA titles in East Lansing, Mich. April 7: team—Mich. St.; heavyweight—Bob Ranck, Wisconsin. [See p. 96H]

Golf. $15,000 Masters tourney at Augusta, Ga.: won April 7 by U.S. open champion Ben Hogan of Ft. Worth, Tex., with 280 for 72 holes. He won $3,000. It was the only major U.S. title he had never won. [See p. 112M-N; Vol. X, 360H, 120H]

Horse Racing. Grand Natl. Steeplechase at Aintree, Eng. April 7: won by Jeffery Royle's Nickel Coin, 41-to-one shot ridden by Jimmy Bullock, for $23,744. [See Vol. X, p. 104F]

Swimming. Natl. AAU indoor championships in Columbus, O. April 5-7: New Haven (Conn.) Swim Club won team title. World record performances: 1,500-meter free style—18 mins. 10.8 secs. by John Marshall of New Haven April 5; 400-yd. free style relay —3 mins. 23 secs. by New Haven April 6. [See p. 112N]

Wrestling. Natl. AAU titles in Cedar Falls, Iowa April 7: Iowa State Teachers College of Cedar Falls won team title. Heavyweight champ: Carl Abell of Cleveland. [See p. 112N]

Don Gehrmann defeated Fred Wilt to win the Canadian Legion mile in 4:12.4 in Montreal April 6. [See p. 88A]

Plane Crashes. Southwest Airways DC-3 in Santa Ynez Mtns. near Goleta, Calif. April 6; 22 killed . . . Air Force C-47 while trying to land in fog at Charleston, W. Va. April 8; 20 airmen killed, 1 injured. They were flying to attend the funeral of a major killed in a crash 3 days before . . . B-25 bomber at Morningside, Md. April 8; 3 killed in a house when the empty plane crashed into it. 3-man crew had bailed out . . . Siamese Airways DC-3 off Hong Kong April 9; 16 missing. [See p. 104J]